BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Having been connected with the PROGRESS establishment being connected with the PROGRESS establishment, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863. NO. 165.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$5 00
Two days	2 00	One month	12 00
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Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
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Twelve lines of Long Primer, or equivalent space, constitute a square. Each additional square will be charged pro rata.

Cards will be published for all regular business men, at special contracts are made. Yearly advertisements must be paid for quarterly in advance. All transient advertisements must accompany the order for insertion.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Additional from Jackson.

JACKSON, May 18.—Special dispatch received from Jackson, dated 17th, reports in addition to previous accounts of the fires: Catholic Church destroyed, *Mississippian* Office, printing presses broken, type thrown in the street, furniture in the Capitol badly abused, and in Governor's office demolished. The ladies were robbed of jewelry and money. All the stores were sacked and contents destroyed. Iron safes were broken open, railroad badly damaged for several miles, and telegraph wires torn down. Pillaging for three thousand negroes from Hinds county, joined the Yankees. The county was plundered generally and the damages are estimated at from five to ten millions of dollars. There is much destitution and suffering. The enemy evacuated on Friday and Saturday, retreating rapidly. No serious engagement occurred. Last of the enemy left about two o'clock. Our cavalry pickets in the rear left about two o'clock. Our cavalry pickets followed in and killed a Federal Colonel and captured two others. The Yankees captured and paroled two hundred at Jackson and nine hundred at Raymond. They expended at Jackson in full force. His entire army was more than fifty thousand strong. Gen. Loring on the 14th cut off and captured a supply train.

Further from Mississippi.

JACKSON, May 19.—The *Register and Advertiser* has a special dispatch from its reporter at Jackson, dated 18th, which says the Federals sent a flag this evening for their hospital Surgeon left in charge of wounded. It is stated that Saturday's fight the enemy lost 600 and took 16 prisoners. Our troops fell back across the Big Black, destroying the bridge.

The enemy advanced eight miles North, and this morning Johnston in line of battle. No artillery was lost and the bridge not burned. Twelve thousand fought Pemberton's army corps, twenty-four thousand, and sustained themselves, and fell back at night to their entrenchments. The fight was severe and indecisive. The Federals were badly whipped. Battle severe and indecisive. The Federals were interrupted communication. Rumors, good and bad, are rife.

The above dispatch is given as we received it. The second paragraph contradicts the first, and the whole is unsatisfactory, but we shall probably know the worst of the Mississippi soon.—Ed.

From the West--Later Northern News, &c.

MEMPHIS, May 19.—All quiet in the front. Not a report of interest. Louisville and Nashville papers of the 16th, which have been received contain nothing. The Mississippi *Daily Press* states that large numbers are leaving Memphis to reinforce Grant.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—Rebel sympathizers are departing. The scenes are touching. There is much sobbing and weeping at separation of fathers, mothers and daughters. Men with families are allowed to take one thousand pounds, without families two hundred. Balance of their property to be taken by the Government. Memphis dates say that Adjutant General Thomas has formed seven full contraband regiments, and expects many more. Vallandigham's letter to the Circuit Court of Ohio, relative to Vallandigham, says: "if I were to find a man from the start distributing speeches from their public men tending to destroy confidence in this army, I would have him hung and shot. Why should such speeches by those in power be allowed? They should be treated likewise. The military power I possess on earth to govern the above will be exercised at all times and on all occasions, or places in command must sustain the character of the General Government." Washington dates of the 16th says there is a serious disagreement between Halleck and Hooker. The former countermanded Hooker's order for a new movement. No indications of an immediate movement. The effects of Marshal is seizing the real and personal estate of prominent rebels and rebel sympathizers.

HAVANA, May 14.—Steamship *Ariel* has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 2d. Lord Lyons stated to the House of Lords that in answer to his application Seward informed him that the American government had determined not to release the mail and cargo of the *Peterhoff*, but would send them to the prize court, causing considerable discussion. Earl Hardwick called the attention of the House to the necessity for fortifying Southend; pointing out the Charleston affair, which left the value of fortifications against ships exactly as before. Consols 93¾; cotton advancing. Lincoln sends a special agent to Great Britain relative to affairs to be settled without tedious correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Cotton 60; gold 51½ premium. The Federals admit a loss at Fredericksburg of not less than 22,000, and say the rebel loss was 18,000.

Still Later from the North.

RICHMOND, May 19.—Northern dates to the 17th have been received. A Cincinnati dispatch of the 15th says Judge Leavitt will render his decision in the Vallandigham *habeas corpus* case to-morrow. It is understood that Burnside will announce the disposition to be made of Vallandigham as soon as Leavitt's decision is known. The *Herald* warns loyal leagues against attempts at the suppression of free speech, lest it raise another rebellion which they cannot quell. All quiet is the report from the army of the Potomac. Hooker has returned from Washington. The 25th New York are under arrest for refusing to do further duty. The bridge at Fairmont destroyed by the rebels has been restored, and communication with the West re-established. Gold 150 and dull.

Important notes have been addressed to the Czar by the British and Austrian Cabinets on the Polish question. They call the attention of the periodical dangers which threaten the peace of Europe from the war agitations and military aggressions in Poland, and state that reforms are necessary. The Czar replies that the Polish struggle has been used against him by others as encouragement to revolution. Foreign communications only aggravate the position without showing any way of solving the difficulty without self-abasement. The notes called on the Poles to continue the struggle. Previous to the reception of the notes, concession might have been made to the Poles,—now such a course involves abdication.

Exiles from New Orleans--Heavy Battle in Mississippi, &c.

MOBILE, May 18.—Two hundred and fifty New Orleans exiles have arrived at Pascagoula and five hundred more to arrive to-night. Conveyances are to be sent them in the morning. A dispatch from Pascagoula, New Orleans 15th, says it is rumored that the *Hartford* had been burned by Farragut for being stripped. A special dispatch from Jackson 18th, says a heavy but indecisive battle was fought near Edwards' Depot on Saturday. We fell back to entrenchments. Heavy loss on both sides. Gen. Tilghman killed.

DIED,

In this city, on yesterday, WILLIAM DOBBIN. The funeral will take place at the Methodist Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The friends of the family are requested to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SELected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninterruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,

DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND

HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE

WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract, apply to

R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.

May 11-M&Tif

AT A MEETING

OF THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT COMPOSED of the counties of Granville, Warren and Franklin, held agreeable to notice at Henderson, N. C., May 11th, 1863, Colonel S. S. Royster was called to the Chair and T. L. Brodie was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by J. B. White, Captain and A. Q. M., C. S. A., the following prices were agreed should govern the sales and impressments of the following army supplies, viz:

Corn unshelled $15 per barrel.
Corn shelled and bagged $3 10 per bushel—bags furnished by Government.
Fodder unbaled $2 50 per cwt.
Shucks unbaled $1 75 per cwt.
Sheaf Oats unbaled $2 per cwt.
Straw unbaled 50 cents per cwt.

The Quartermaster was further instructed that the following quantities of corn should be left for the support of each family and plantation: For each horse and mule for the months of May, June and July, one barrel corn; for each horse and mule for the months of August, September and October, half barrel corn; for each member of family until the 1st of November, half peck per week; for each hog until 1st November, one peck corn per month.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Daily Progress* and *Weekly Journal* of the city of Raleigh, and the *Daily Enquirer* of the city of Richmond, Va.

S. S. ROYSTER, President.
T. L. BRODIE, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Henderson, N. C., May 11, 1863.

To the Citizens of Granville, Franklin and Warren:

The necessities of the army are such as require the immediate delivery of every bushel of surplus corn and pound of long forage in this District, and I respectfully urge upon you the fact that to subsist our army you must furnish the supplies at once. If this is done it will supercede the necessity of my having to exercise the power of impressment, which would be disagreeable to me and discreditable to you, but my instructions are positive and will be executed.

Very respectfully,
J. B. WHITE,
Captain and A. Q. M.

May 14-1w

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Paste—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fire proof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.

March 24-1w

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION-MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O C Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. C.

Dec 20-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS EX. STEAMSHIPS BANCHEE AND PET.

ON FRIDAY, 29TH INSTANT, COMMENCING AT 10 o'clock, a. m., I will sell at my Sales Room, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following desirable articles imported in above named steamers:

10 cases Madder Prints, ⅞, 14,000 yards.
13 bales unbleached Shirting, 9000 yards.
5 cases Long Cloth, 4125 yards
2 cases Cotton Drills, 1250 yards
2 cases White India Twills, 1850 yards
2 cases Oznaburgs, 28 in 2500 yards
1 bale Twist Welch Flannel, 828 yards
1 bale Fancy wove 552 yards
3 cases Pearl Sewing Thread, 200 yards
2 cases " " Cotton, 200 yards
2 cases Linnen Thread, assorted, 400 yards
1 case Diamond Thread, assorted, 1250 lbs
2 cases Glazed Thread
1 case White Linen Thread
1 case Colored "
2 cases Hooks and Eyes, Black and White, 150 gross.
1 case Pins
2 cases Buttons, assorted
1 case Dressing Combs
12 cases Blucher Boots, 1200 pair
1 case Ladies' Cassimere Boots, 120 pair
15 cases Extra Paste Blacking, 180 doz
10 kegs Printer's Ink
1 case English Foolscap Paper, 20 reams
50 cases Extract Logwood
1000 sacks Liv Table Salt, 20 lbs each
175 boxes Tin Plate
15 tons Hoop Iron
7 doz Shovels
20 boxes Window Glass, French
25 doz Painted Pails
25 doz Corn Brooms
50 Coils Rope
1 pipe Fine Cognac Brandy, dark
1 pipe " " pale
6 quar casks Fine Cognac Brandy, dark Martell
10 cases " " " " 1 doz each "
88 cases " " " " "
10 cases Pure Gin, Geneva
20 cases Champagne, Crown
50 cases Claret Wine, St Julien
5 cases Alcohol
10 chests Congo Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
41 boxes Star Candles, 40 lbs each
22 boxes Adamantine Candles, 20 lbs each
52 boxes Castile Soap, 32 lbs each
58 kegs Bi Carbonate Soda
68 casks Sal Soda
50 kegs White Zinc Paint
3 cases Quinine, 300 ounces
20 drums Castor Oil, 6 gallons each
11 cases do do
5 barrels Epsom Salts
1 case Tanning Acid, 600 ounces
1 case Chloroform, 50 lbs
1 case do 6 do
1 case do 40 ounces
1 drum Balsam Copavia, 112 lbs
4 tierces do do 400 "
1 case do do 15 "
1 case Copavia Capsules, 500 lbs
1 case Iodide Mercury, 32 lbs
1 tierce Sal Chlordide Soda, 105 lbs
1 tierce Pulv Tart Acid, 120 lbs
2 tierces Ammon Carb, 224 lbs
1 case Calomel, 1 2 lbs
1 jar "
2 tierces Cream Tartar, 240 lbs
1 case Ipecac, 24 ounces
1 jar Strychnine, 4 ounces
1 tierce Pulv Rhei, 120 lbs
3 barrels Powdered Liquorice, 336 lbs
1 tierce Citric Acid, 120 lbs
1 case Gum Opic, 50 lbs
1 case Ext Calac Co, 20 lbs
1 jar Pulv Ipecac, 4 lbs
1 jar Pulv Opic, 8 lbs
1 jar Pul Rhei E I, 8 lbs
1 jar Tanning, 2 lbs
1 jar Corosive Subliment, 8 lbs
1 jar Tinc Arnica, 4 lbs
1 package Cayene Pepper, 6 lbs
1 jar Mercurial Ointment, 8 lbs
1 jar Pulv Cubeb, 15 lbs
1 jar Ol Jecenis, 15 lbs
1 jar Creosote 1 lb
1 jar Red Precipitate, 6 lbs
1 jar White " 6 "
1 tierce Gum Assafœdita, 56 lbs
4 boxes Magnesia Carb, 64 oz
1 tierce Potash, 132 lbs
1 tierce " 190 "
1 box Gum Arinbi and Rey
1 jar Pulv Opium, 2 lbs
1 jar Pil Hydrag, 8 "
1 jar Potash Iodine, 6 lbs
1 jar Morph Sulph, 6 oz
1 Can Homœpathic Coca, 30 lbs
1 case Gum Opic, and Reg, 50 lbs
1 Flask Quicksilver
1 case Oil Peppermint, 18 lbs
1 case Oil Cloves, 18 lbs
1 case Oil Bergamot, 9 lbs
1 jar Chu Iron, 8 oz
1 jar Nit Silver, 4oz
4 boxes Spelt, 204 lbs
6 yds Innis Glass Blister
50 doz Brown Couth Tissue
50 yds Brown Tromp Plaster
5 doz " Tissue Dressing

May 18-tds

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A SMALL FARM LYING TWO miles and a half from Weldon, N. C. It has a good dwelling with five rooms, three negro cabbins, smoke-houses, two dairies, corn cribs and all the necessary out-houses. The farm contains two hundred acres, about half of which is cleared. There is enough low ground in cultivation to bring two hundred barrels of corn. There is also on the premises an elegant office. The farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. W. A. Daniel, F. J. Cheek and J. B. Zollicoffer and lies immediately on the road leading from Weldon to Gaston, and one and a half miles from the Roanoke river.

Any one wishing a pleasant residence in a good neighborhood can examine the premises, or address me at the 35th Regt. N. C. Troops, Kinston, N. C.

May 13-1w* W. S. BARCLEFT.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF ALAMANCE, ONE and a half miles from Haw River Station on the North Carolina Rail Road, containing 225 acres, is offered for sale upon the most accommodating terms. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling and all necessary out houses. For terms apply to the Editor of the PROGRESS.

May 6-tf

COFFEE FOR SALE.

300 LBS OF EXCELLENT RIO COFFEE FOR sale. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

May 6-tf.

FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.

Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

CANDLES! CANDLES!! CANDLES!!!

FOR SALE AT THE

GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND ARE constantly manufacturing a superior article of WAX and TALLOW CANDLES which they are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Address

KLAPP & BERRY,
Graham, N. C.

May 11-1m*

BAGGAGE CHECK FOUND.

A BAGGAGE CHECK ON THE N. C. R. R. NO. —, picked up in the street, has been left at this office. It may detain the baggage of the loser at the depot. The person to whom it belongs can have it by calling and paying for this advertisement. May 18-tf.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS EX. BD. OF SURGEONS, AND ENROLLMENT OF CONSCRIPTS,
5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., May 19th, 1863.

PURSUANT TO ORDER NO. 9, ISSUED BY COL. Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts for N. C., the Commanding Officers of the respective Militia Regiments in the 5th Congressional Districts of North Carolina, are requested to assemble their Commands at the following times and places. This call embraces all men between 18 and 40 years of age, including those "previously exempted, detailed, or discharged from service, from any cause whatever:"

43d Regt N C Militia, at Oxford, Granville county, 29th and 30th of May.

45th Regt N C Militia, at Oxford, Granville county, 1st, 2d and 3d of June.

40th Regt N C Militia, at Louisburg, Franklin county, 6th and 8th of June.

32d Regt N C Militia, at Nashville, Nash county 11th and 12th of June.

37th Regt N C Militia, at Warrenton, Warren county, 15th and 16th of June.

38th Regt N C Militia, at Raleigh, Wake county, 19th, 20th and 22d of June.

39th Regt N C Militia, at Raleigh, Wake county, 23d, 24th and 25th of June.

118th Regt N C Militia, at Raleigh, Wake county, 26th and 27th of June.

45th Regt N C Militia, at Hillsboro', Orange county, 30th June, and 1st and 2d of July.

46th Regt N C Militia, at Hillsboro', Orange county, 3d, 4th and 6th of July.

A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer.
H. W. CAFFEY,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.,
Chm. Ex. Bd. Surg., 5th Cong. Dist., N. C.

May 19-1w
Standard copy one week.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, May 14th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.

MILITIA OFFICERS, WHO HAVE BEEN COMpelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District, in which they may be residing temporarily.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DANL. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

May 19-1w
Daily papers copy one week and weekly papers two weeks, and send bill to A. G. O.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, May 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.

EXEMPTIONS FROM MILITIA DUTY ON ACcount of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DANL. G FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

May 19-1w
All daily papers in the State will publish one week and weekly papers two weeks.

Executive Deparment North Carolina
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, May 11th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM THE ACT amendatory of the Conscription Act, passed by the late Congress of the Confederate States is published for the information and guidance of those whom it may concern.

(EXTRACT.)

SEC. 4. "In addition to the State officers exempted by the Act of Oct. 11, 1862, there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall, by law exempt them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States."

II. Militia officers are hereby exempted from the operation of the Conscript Act, so long as they yield prompt obedience to the orders issued from this office. The services of refractory and negligent officers will not be considered as necessary "for the due administration of the Government and laws of the State."

III. Commanding officers of the Militia will communicate this order to the officers under their command.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DANL. G. FOWLE,
Raleigh, May 15-1w Adjutant General.

Camp of Instruction, N. C.,
CAMP HOLMES, April 30th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the names of the following Slaves are published in order that their owners may come forward and claim their property, viz:

JACK, aged about 20 years, black complexion, 5 ft. 4 in. high, property of George Young, Jones county, N. C.

SIMON, aged about 12 years, black complexion, 4 feet 6½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

LEVINA, aged about 26 years, black complexion, 5 feet 3½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

MILLY, aged about 25 years, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, property of Dr. Edward Haughton, Washington county, N. C.

MARGARET, aged about 14 years, black complexion, 5 feet 1½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts, N. C.

J. N. PRIOR, Adjutant.
May 1-1m
N. C. Standard, and *Daily (Wilmington) Journal* publish one month and send bill to Col. Peter Mallett.

REWARDS.

COWS STRAYED OR STOLEN--$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES IN Raleigh, two COWS, one red and the other black, both about five years old. The ear marks are, smooth crop in the right ear and crop and hole in the left. The Cows were brought from Lenoir county, and may be making their way back. They left about the middle of last week. I will give Ten Dollars for the return of both, or Five for either.

May 18-tf ROBERT H. ROUNTREE.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cassett, Ala.

Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTER.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
Auctioneer.

May 14-tf
Standard copy tf.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.
Petersburg, Va.

May 14-2m*

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
Raleigh, N. C.

March 19-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

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MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADIERS OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John R. Scarlett, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJOR.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jno S Hall
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hart
3	Wm T DeRosset	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E S Goldston
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lee	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	G Mott Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James K Hinton	J M Hinton
9	Lawrence S Baker	James D Gordon	J H Hyman
10	Jas A J Bradley	Stephen D Pool	J R Bryan
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Jas Reid Boss
12	Solomon Williams		D P Bower
13	Alfred M Scales	Thomas J Sydnor	J K Hunt
14	E Tyler Barnett	W A Johnston	
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hasmond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie		J D Barry
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknal
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan		
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Asheraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Callister
47	Geo L Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J B McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	C Gratiott Lake	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J G Keenor
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60		Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Phaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Hale's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred M. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.

April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT TH Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK

March 24-tf.

CASH FOR RAGS.

I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of Cotton or Linen Rags—Old Rope, Bagging and refuse cotton: Bring them to my store, just back of the Market House, and get the cash or family groceries for them.

JORDAN WOMBLE.
April 25-1m* Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.

P. S.—They must be washed clean.

WANTED

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.

March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDE Loan. Also I. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes

April 17- W. R. RICHARDSON

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year - - -	$8 00
" " Six months - - -	5 00
" " Three months - -	2 00
" " One month - - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in, or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Contracts with individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of Job Printing with promptness.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Army Letters.—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the Progress. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

Power Press Wanted.—The proprietor of the Progress wants to buy a POWER PRESS for newspaper and book work. Any person having one to sell will please communicate with us immediately.

To News Agents.—On and after this day the price of the Progress to Agents and Newsboys will be FIVE CENTS a copy.

From Mississippi.

The news from the West becomes more and more exciting. Jackson, Miss., was occupied by Grant's whole army last week, and, though their stay was short, they destroyed a vast amount of property, and carried away many slaves. Even the jewelry and money of ladies were taken. The force that occupied Jackson was about forty thousand strong, and left in the direction of Vicksburg on Friday and Saturday. On Saturday, the telegraph informs us, a heavy but indecisive battle was fought at Edwards' Depot. We cannot find this place by the map or railroad guide, but suppose it to be a station on the road between Jackson and Vicksburg, not far from the former place. The particulars of the battle are not given, nor even the names of the Commanding Generals, but we suppose that our forces under Gen. Johnson or Pemberton, or both, met Grant on his retreat from Jackson and attacked him. Gen. Tilghman was killed, and the loss is represented as heavy on both sides. The battle is spoken of in the dispatch as indecisive, but the fact that our forces fell back satisfies us that we were worsted. The enemy, we suppose, outnumbered us but we trust reinforcements may reach there in time to defeat them and save Vicksburg.

One thing is certain, Grant must be whipped and driven out of Mississippi, entirely, or Vicksburg is gone. The destruction of property has already been immense in that State, and the whole Valley will be devastated if the enemy be not driven out. We hope for the best, but matters certainly look gloomy in the West just at this time—especially in Louisiana and Mississippi.

A Brilliant Achievement--Two Yankee steamers Captured in North Carolina Waters--All honor to our Partizan Rangers.

We have one of the most daring and brilliant feats of the war to record. On last Saturday, the 16th, Capt. E. T. Elliott, commanding a company of Partizan Rangers, with thirty men, captured two Federal steamers in the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, and brought them through the Sound to Franklin, on the Blackwater, passing on the way a number of the enemy's gunboats. Capt. Elliott arrived in this city with his prisoners, some thirteen in number, on yesterday.

In Capt. Elliott's report to the Governor, he says:

"I have the honor to report the capture of the steamers *Emily* and *Arrow*, yesterday, the former a fine sailing side wheel steamer, and the other a propeller, used on the canal between Norfolk and the Albemarle Sound, Roanoke Island and other points. I had conceived a plan of capture sometime ago, and yesterday found an opportunity to execute it. About 6 o'clock p. m., at the usual hour, the *Arrow* hove in sight in the Currituck Canal. I made the proper distribution of my men, thirty in number, and when she came along side we halted her and demanded a surrender which was complied with without resistance. After capturing the *Arrow* and knowing that the *Emily* was lying about two miles below awaiting the arrival of the *Arrow*, I took twelve men aboard, determined if posible to secure this prize, and believing that it would require a good deal of caution I placed the Captain of the *Arrow* in the wheel house and required him to steer up along side of the *Emily* as if nothing unusual had happened. My plan succeeded, and she surrendered without resistance. We captured on board the *Arrow* the officers and men, numbering seven, and thirteen on the *Emily*. Among those captured on the *Arrow* was a Surgeon U. S. Navy. The great haste required gave me no opportunity of reporting their names. We found no guns on the boats, but a lot of mail bags which are forwarded to you. After 8 o'clock I started for some port to secure my prizes. We steamed all night passing a large gunboat (the *Whitehead*) mounting six guns; we passed Edenton about daylight, the people believing we were Yankees. In passing up the Chowan five negroes hailed us believing us their Northern allies. I received them on board and immediately dispatched them to their owners who no doubt have them now in a more available and certain shape. After a good deal of embarrassment, I concluded to run up the Blackwater river arriving at South Quay about one o'clock to-day. I was met by Major Rodman, afterwards by Major Boggs, who assigned Capt. Dobney, an old officer of the Navy, to the command of the boats, and sending my prisoners to Franklin, we started to the latter place arriving there at about 10 o'clock. But few articles, except supplies for the crew, were found on board. The *Arrow* is valuable on account of her machinery which is said to be fine by the Engineer, who was assigned me by Maj. Boggs. The *Emily* is valuable for her machinery as well as hull, which in my opinion and that of officers stationed here, would make a valuable gunboat."

The following are the names of the prisoners as registered at the Provost Marshal's Office in this city: Geo. W. Howland, Peter Ford, Wm. Salt, Ambrose Brown, Albert Brown, Seneca Young, Edward Van Aken, J. Jester, Albert Parsons, of New York, Levi Bennett, Hyde county, Buffalo; Robert E. Taylor, Joel Jones, Geo. H. Everett, Pennsylvania.

Another Case.—We learn there is a prominent citizen in the upper part of Wake who refuses Confederate money in the payment of debts, and as guardian, in payment for propeity recently sold. If any of the "brethren" desire to know the politics of the gentleman who is giving the weight of his influence to destroy the currency and blast the hopes of the Confederacy, we can inform them. We don't know that he went the *black flag*, as some of the faithful did, but he was sound on every other plank of the war platform according to the original bolters. As we desire to sustain the government, defend its currency, and establish the independence of the South, we may have more to say on this matter.

The Richmond papers represent all as quiet along the Rappahannock. No movement has as yet taken place by either army worthy of note. Gen. Keyes is entrenching and fortifying on the tongue of land lying between the Pamunkey and Mattaponi, some ten miles above West Point, and within twenty miles of Richmond. If he could be conveniently run away from there now it might save trouble hereafter, and we hope it will be done.

Manly's Battery in the Recent Battles

The following is an extract from a letter written by a young gentleman in Manly's Artillery, to a relative in this city, who has kindly permitted us to use it. It will be seen from the letter that the battery was in the hottest of the fight and took a most conspicuous part therein:

"We left Fredericksburg Friday morning at two o'clock and followed the Yankees until about nine that night, not firing a shot. We travelled over the battle field for about an hour, passing dead Yankees, horses, broken limbers and caissons, and went into park in the midst of the dead. I slept twenty feet from two Yankees. The next morning about light, the firing commenced, and the enemy handled our artillery pretty roughly. I saw two caissons blow up and just then we were ordered to the front. We took position between the pickets and the advanced line and opened, the Yankees, replying, but firing rather high. We fired about fifty rounds to a gun and ceased. We opened once more that day and blew up one of the enemy's caissons. What other damage we did I do not know as thick woods intervened between us. Our look-outs reported that our shell burst in the midst of of their ranks scattering them badly. Our casualties was one man (A. Spikes,) slightly wounded. Sunday morning we were again at it bright and early. The musketry firing was very heavy as was artillery at times. About 12 o'clock the fire began to slacken when we heard that the Yankees had taken Fredericksburg and were advancing on the plank-road. We were ordered to within two miles of Fredericksburg where our troops were drawn up in line of battle, and the enemy also in line of battle about half a mile from them, advancing. Their skirmishers were not more than six hundred yards from us. We opened on them immediately and they opened a tremendous fire on us, both with Infantry and Artillery, wounding Lieut. J. Powell and two others. We had only thirty-four rounds of ammunition to a gun, and after firing ninety shell, only one of which exploded, we limbered up and went to the rear. We also lost five horses at this point. The Yankees soon after charged, but our troops repulsed them, and after driving them a mile captured about 800 hundred prisoners. After replenishing our ammunition we again took position five hundred yards in rear of the first one, where we suffered the worst shelling I ever saw. The next night the Yankees retreated and we pursued and drove them to the river. We took position about half a mile from the river and shelled the fort. This was a magnificent sight. The enemy did not return our fire.

Maj. C. C. Blacknall.

We received the following letter yesterday from a friend of Maj. Blacknall's. We are glad to learn that he is not dead:

Kittrell's Springs, May 17, '63.

Dear Sir:—The many friends of Maj. C. C. Blacknall will be pleased to hear that he is a prisoner instead of being killed as was currently circulated after the battle of Chancellorsville. I am just in receipt of a letter from him in which he says he is very well, having nearly recovered from a little hurt received in the engagement. Says he was treated with very marked kindness by Gen. Sickles, and by him furnished a horse to ride. Says there are many of his acquaintances prisoners, and all doing well.

Yours, &c.,

Read the advertisement of Maj. Pierce calling for Artillery horses, and bring up your pleasure steeds at once. The horses must be had—the exigences of the service demand it.

Gov. Vance and the Embargo.—The Salisbury *Watchman* is right. The masses of the people are with Gov. Vance, and it is only the speculators and disappointed aspirants that abuse him. Of course the speculator hates him because he stands between him and his victims. But Gov. Vance is the friend of the masses and will do all he can to promote their welfare. The *Watchman* says:

It will be seen from the Governor's Proclamation, that the embargo on the exportation of Provisions is continued for thirty days longer, and that lard is now among the articles prohibited. This is right, and if persevered in by Gov. Vance, will do more to check the speculation in necessaries than any other means. We hope that the Magistrates and the Militia Officers of the several counties will be on the alert and render the aid to the Governor he asks for, and which their oaths honestly require at their hands.

We learn that his Excellency, for renewing the embargo, has come in for a pretty large amount of abuse by some who were immediate fire-eaters and cockade wearers, but who have never yet risked their precious carcases within the rauge of Yankee bullets. There is another noticeable fact, these complainers are among those who voted against Gov. Vance, and are anxious to speculate and oppress the poor by demanding fifty dollars for a barrel of flour. They may rave and rant to their heart's content, the Governor will do right in this matter, and the People, the only source of power in North Carolina, will stand by him—yes the good and the great to a man, will array themselves by his side. Let these croakers and oppressors of the people be marked.

The Memory of Jackson.—General Beauregard, commanding at Charleston, has issued the following order respecting the death of the Virginia hero:

The illustrious soldier, Lieutenant General Thomas J. Jackson, is dead. The memory of his high worth, conspicious virtues and momentous services will be treasured in the heart and excite the pride of his country to all time. His renown is already identified with our revolution; and even our enemy admits his unselfish devotion to our cause, and admires his eminent qualities.

The Commanding Generals of the First Military District and of the District of Georgia, on the day following the receipt of this order, will cause a gun to be fired every half hour, beginning at sun rise and ending at sunset; and the flags of every post in the department will be hoisted at half-mast in token of this national bereavement.

EXTRACTS FROM NORTHERN PAPERS.

We have already given a skeleton of the Northern news to the 14th by telegraph, but the following extracts from Northern papers of that date will be found interesting:

COMMENTS OF THE NEW YORK HERALD AND WASHINGTON CHRONICLE ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.

The *Herald*, alluding to the death of Gen. Jackson, says:

"This event is a serious and irreparable loss to the rebel army, for it is argued on all hands that Jackson was the most brilliant rebel General developed by this war. From his coolness and sagacity, rapid movements and stubbornness in the fight, and his invariable good fortune, he resembled Napoleon in his early career more than does any other General of modern times. The victory at Chancellorsville is dearly bought. To him was largely due the victory of the first fight at Bull Run. Here he received his nick-name of "Stonewall," from the firmness with which he and his regiment fought. His raid through the Valley of the Shenandoah was a masterly stroke of strategy, for while he kept McDowell's and Banks' corps employed and struck terror at Washington, by a rapid retrograde movement he appeared on the battle field in the seven days' fight on the Chickahominy, to turn the scale just at the critical moment, while McDowell was *non est*, like Patterson at Bull Run.—Again, when Pope was retreating from the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, Jackson, by forced marches, gained his flank, caused terrible confusion and obtained vast spoil. Lastly, at the battle of Antietam, after capturing Harper's Ferry, he turned up on the right flank of our army in time to repulse Hooker, save the remnant of Lee's forces and prevent the battle from becoming a rout. Wherever Jackson appeared on any field victory seems to have perched, upon his banners. He was a universal favorite in the rebel armies, and popular even in our own. What is very curious about the manner of his wound is, that he was shot by some of his own men—which is very probable, in the smoke and confusion of so terrible a battle, with perhaps one part of his line more advanced than another, and he, as he generally was, in the front of the fight. His death is no doubt owing less to the wound than to his exposure in the rain storm, and by continuing in command in such a condition, superinduced pneumonia and a fatal termination."

The *Herald* gives a lengthy sketch of the military career and incidents of the life of General Jackson.

The Washington *Chronicle*, speaking of Jackson's death, says:

Stonewall Jackson is dead. While we are only too glad to be rid in any way of so terrible a foe, our sense of relief is not unmingled with emotions of sorrow and sympathy of so brave a man. Every man who possesses the slightest particle of magnanimity, must admire the qualities for which Stonewall Jackson was celebrated—his heroism, his bravery, his sublime devotion, his purity of character. He is not the first instance of a good man devoting himself to a bad cause. Let us devoutly acknowledge the providence of God, who, while he smites that accursed land with famine and the people with madness, takes from their accursed cause its bravest, noblest, purest defender. Stonewall Jackson was a great General, a brave soldier, a noble christian, and a pure man.—May God throw these virtues against the sins of the secessionists, the advocate of a great national crime.

STATE CONVENTION CALLED IN NEW YORK—PEACE AND REUNION.

Representatives from each Senatorial District in the State of New York have issued an address to the people, calling for a Convention in the city of New York on the 3d of June proximo, "to take measures in favor of a speedy settlement of our unnatural sectional war." The address, after reciting that all political power is derived from the people, and that "the creature cannot become superior to the creator," speaks as follows:

We love the Union. We will never willingly relinquish it. Its enemies are our enemies and the enemies of human progress, civilization and self-government. We are opposed to the separation of these States, and for this reason are opposed to all measures, whether of peace or war, tending to that result. We think that the efforts to sustain the Union by force of arms, in the hands of those who now direct the government, has proved a failure. Whether this failure has been designed or not, it is clear that the effect of the measures adopted by Congress, and the incompetency, fanaticism and corruption of men in power have had this result.

Assuming that the administration desires to restore the Union, it cannot be accomplished by more brute force. Nor do we believe that the past justifies a continuation of such a policy, until peaceful remedies have been attempted and exhausted. As yet they have not been attempted. Without referring further to the causes, the fact of war-failure thus far is conceded. However great the resources which have been placed to the credit of the administration, and however patriotic and self-sacrificing the noble armies which have been dissipated and destroyed, inexorable history has recorded failure after failure, as humiliating to our sectional pride and honor as it is destructive to all our great material resources.

In view of these results, after more than two years continual and unceasing military conflict, we are for taking one step on the road of peaceful effort. We are now for a vigorous prosecution of peace. And whilst we would submit to no national dismemberment, and no terms not justified by every principle of honor, we will go very far in the spirit of conciliation and concession, to restore the Union, as it was under the constitution, as it is. We believe that these are the prevailing sentiments of the masses.

Aside from the fanatics, and the hundreds of thousands who are already, or hope to be, pensioned upon the Treasury, we know that the public voice demands a change of measures and a change of men, and we are determined to have such change as soon as it can be effected by constitutional means.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

We continue to publish the lists of killed and wounded in North Carolina regiments in the recent battles on the Rappahannock:

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Field and Staff—Killed—Lieut C C Cole and Maj L Odell. Wounded—J H Welbone, Serg't Major.

Company A—Killed—Privates G W Poovy, J A Shirrill, J B Fisher and W Robbins. Wounded—Lt W A Suttle, Corpl R B Clark, Privates P S Lutz, R F Shirrill, M Sparks, N Clarke, W A Martin, W D Lefevers, J W Robinson, W H Fowler, J H Dula, J M Badger, M. Criger, J C Shirrill, Jas Knight, John Knight, S Hass, M Lingle, R Deal, E A Benfield, A B Hilton and C Simmons.

Company B—Killed—Corpl C Washburn, Privates J R Cook, J Chapman and H Gurley. Wounded—Sergts R A Tate and J W Epps; Privates W G Cox, A B Taylor, J A Cansby, J L Ingle, L L Walker and J Haney. Missing—Privates E P Reid, S A Chapman and A Clayton.

Company E—Killed—Sergt G W Wiley, Privates A Archer, S G Baker, T M Hooper, R Loftin, J F Meaderis and J H Frazier. Wounded—Lieuts R W Cole, O C Wheeler, Corpl P W Pratt, Privates S G Andrew, D M Clapp, J H Chaplin, A J Frazier, P Oakley, J Quackenbush, S A Pegram, S Strunk, J Suits, J M Loftin, G L Frazier, W Irwin, M D Medearis, R H Conch, L Loftin, G S Powers and H Poe. Missing—A V Bayley.

Company F—Killed—Sergt J H Toliver, J Stamp—[illegible]. Wounded—Capt [illegible], Corpl M B Toliver, Privates J C Cawdill, J W Estep, O B Finney, R G Gambill, J C Reeves, C Richardson, S Richardson, W Sperlin, A Toliver and F S Pegram.

Company G—Killed—Privates Cicero Bragg and Christopher Fields. Wounded—Capt G A Graves, Lieut [illegible] S Mitchell, Lieut M H Cobb, Sergts R S Blackwell, C H Stokes, M A Sartin, Corpl W D Page, Privates James Lambert, W S Wheeler, S Snow, L J Perkins, W H Lee, J Work, R Leonard, N Reid, J H Knot, D Brower, J H Wayne and L J Padgett. Missing—Privates G V Strader, R J Mitchell, J Jackson and J Pharr.

Company H—Killed—Privates W W Martin, P H Martin and H Sisk. Wounded—Lieut M T Mitchell, Sergts H Williams, W G Sisk, Corpls J A Cone, J M Burge. Privates A P M Allbetty, J M Campbell, W B Duggins, J Fair, J W Frazier, W H Hall, C H Hollingsworth, G J Jackson, G W Lourance, H S Martin, W D Martin, J W Nicholson, R L Phillips, J M Robinson, P Sisk, S H Sumbilh, J H Tilly, R H Taylor and T Wilkins.

Company I—Killed—Sergt J Prencl. Wounded—Capt G V Lamb, Lieuts J H Palmer, J S Robins, B W Birkhead, Sergts J L Brown, A H Julian, Corpl H H Rollins, Privates R L Causey, W Davis, T F Jolley, E Lathram, N F Lewis, J McDowell, W J Staley, A Tucker, W Frazier, C Robbins, John Jones, R Lee and L McDowell.

Company K—Killed—Privates B Miller, M Smith and J H Horton. Wounded—Lieut C E J Dobson, Sergts J W Crawford, J H Pinkerton, Privates J H Davis, M Davis, G Suttles, J H Poteet, M E Wilkerson, G W Curtis, F M Stepp, O J. Stroup, P Caldwell, W Vamer and N H Rosels. Missing—Lieut J B Burgin and Private J E Tilley.

Company L—Killed—Privates A Gorley and C Albright. Wounded—Capt Lee Russell, Lieut E C Homey, Sergt R W Robbins, Corpl F M Birkhead, L M Birkhead, C L Vance, Privates W D Curtis, A D Fogleman, A P Hutton, W J Hicks, J Kearnes, S Layton, A M Limbry, A T Marsh, W J May, H C Steed, W Staley, J C Thombrough, J Thrift, C M Vestal, Z Ward, A O Williams, S York, W L Mills, David Dorset, A M Allred, D A Fox, T H Lassiter. Missing—Privates J E Caviness and J Kurnies.

Co M—Killed—Private H S Carroll. Wounded—Lieuts C F Siler, J M Robbins, J M Lawrance, Corpl W T Robbins, Privates D Wright, T Kivett, J A Allred and J A Henson.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	31
Wounded,	175
Missing,	12
Total loss,	218

THIRTY-FOURTH N. C. REGIMENT.

Field and Staff—Wounded—Adjt. J W Riddick, slightly.

Company A—Killed—Sergts. D Cox, H Cox, Corpl. D Johnson, Private John Bare. Wounded—Sergts. J G Richardson, E C Long, Corpls. H Koonce, H Sheets, Privates H Atwood, John Bare, Jr., Thomas Clary, J Richardson, John Richardson, Harry Sheets, J F South, Wm. Patrick, D C Williams, L Woodde. Jacob Bare, Jr.—Missing—Alex Taylor.

Company B—Killed—Privates H W Wall, J A Lucas. Wounded—Sergt J P Philbeck, Corpls L D Davis, Caleb S Sparcks, Privates F G Dobbist, Wm B Smart, Wm A Jones, J Hollyfield, E O Hamrick, W O Davis. Missing—D B [illegible]arrill and J Wommack.

Company C—Killed—Privates J F Toms, J Wilkerson. Wounded—Sergts L N McBrayer, G W Koon, Colorbearer, Privates S H Bagwell, John Cook, J Dobbins, W H Elliott, W O Ledbetter, M L Shuttle, S C Weaver, W P Weeks. Missing—Privates A W Cook, J Early, R McLure.

Company D—Killed—Sergt F A Lawrence. Wounded—Sergt J Carriker, P A Sloop, W A Kilpatrick, Corpl R A Overcash, Privates D Ray, J H McLauchlin. Missing—Privates T J Atkinson, J. T. Clodfelter, H S Brown.

Company E—Killed 1st Lieut Perry D Carpenter, Privates Daniel Hovis, L Paysour. Wounded—Privates A C Hartzoe, J Reep, D Rinehardt, Geo Kiser, J Kiser, N Carpenter, P Hefner, C. S. Martin, M M Hall, L Wise, M Finger. Missing—J F Bess, J W Armstrong, Jesse Eaker, R A Taylor.

Company F—Killed—[illegible] T S Shuford, Private J G Petty. Wounded—Sergt B Hendrick, Corpl A J Borders, Privates J Manney, W Forman, W W Williams, D T Williams, W A Turner, W H Turner, J Eaker, Sr., D C Peeler, C C Gibbons, J H Harden, J N Loudon, C G Martin. Missing—J H Lee, A B Lee, E E Warren.

Company G—Wounded—Privates A S Alcone, C W Abernathey, J K Asberry, J. Beaty, L Greenhill (since died), A P Hoover, J McAll, Wm Hipp, J. G. Bain, S Hayse, J Terris, J M Lawing. Missing—E King.

Company H—Killed—Privates J W Shields, — McMahugh, M J Roberts. Wounded—Sergt J Allen, Corpl T Camp, Privates L Allen, Wm Allen, W P Camp, S Dellinger, W B Brown, R M S Hopper, B H Revel, M Self, T A Ware, J W Roberts. Missing—J L Putnam.

Company I—Killed—Private M Hunnicutt. Wounded—Sergt E Robbins, Corpl J Morrow, Privates C C Hinsdale, J Mintz, S Ramp, G. B. Hawkins, J F Linebarger, J Clayton. Missing—H G Tate, M Wood, P Burgess.

Company K—Killed—Corpl C Callicott, Private J Hardaster. Wounded—Sergt E W Saunders, Privates W H Hall, A B Hogin, F Hurley, R Reives, J R Hughes, C Callicott, N Freeman, W F Russell, D A Thomson, C Macon, C Murchison, J Crawford, T Hearn.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 20; wounded, 113; missing, 21; total loss, 154.

G. F. Gordon,
Maj. Comd'g., 34th Reg't. N. C. T.

Jas. W. Riddick, Adjutant.

From Blackwood's Magazine for January.

AN ENGLISH PICTURE OF CONFEDERATE HEADQUARTERS.

In visiting the headquarters of the Confederate Generals, but particularly those of Gen. Lee, any one accustomed to see European armies in the field cannot fail to be struck with the great success of all the pomp and circumstances of war in and around their encampments. Lee's headquarters consisted of about seven or eight pole tents, pitched with their backs to a stake fence, upon a piece of ground so rocky that it was unpleasant to ride over it, its only recommendation being a little stream of good water which flowed close by the General's tents. In front of the tents were some three four wheeled wagons drawn up without any regularity, and a number of horses roamed loose about the field. The servants, who were of course slaves, and the mounted soldiers, called "couriers," who always accompany each General of Division in the field, were unprovided with tents and slept in or under the wagons. Wagons, tents, and some of the horses were marked U. S., showing that part of that huge debt in the North has gone to furnish even the Confederate Generals with camp equipments. No guard or sentries were to be seen in the vicinity; no crowds of aids-de-camp loitering about, making themselves agreeable to visitors, and endeavoring to save their Generals from receiving those who have no particular business.

A large farm house stands close by, which in any other army, would have been the General's residence pro tem., but, as no liberties are allowed to be taken with personal property in Lee's army, he is particular in setting a good example himself. His staff are crowded together two or three in a tent, none are allowed to carry more baggage than a small box each, and his own kit is but very little larger. Every one who approaches him do so with marked respect, although there is none of that bowing and flourishing of forage caps which occurs in the presence of European Generals; and while all honor him and place implicit faith in his courage and ability those to whom he is most intimate feel for him the affection of sons to a father. Old Gen. Scott was once heard saying that when Lee joined the Southern cause he was worth as much as the accession of 20,000 men to the "rebels." Since then every injury that it was possible to inflict the Northerners have heaped upon him. His house on the Pamunkey river was razed to the ground and the slaves carried away—many of them by force—while his residence on the Arlington Heights was not only gutted of its furniture, but even the very relics of George Washington were taken out and paraded in triumph in the saloons of New York and Boston.

Notwithstanding all these personal losses, he never when speaking of the Yankees he neither evinced any bitterness of feeling nor gave utterance to any single violent expression, but alluded to many of his former friends and companions among them in the kindest terms. He spoke as a man proud of the victories won by his country and confident of ultimate success under the blessings of the Almighty, whom he implored for past successes, and whose aid he invoked for all future operations. He regretted that his small supply of tents and available accommodation on board prevent him from putting us up, but he kindly insisted at our disposal horses, or a two horse wagon if we preferred it, to drive about in.

Upon leaving him we drove to Bunker Hill, a few miles nearer Martinsburg, at which place "Stonewall" Jackson, now of world-wide celebrity, had his headquarters. With him we spent a most agreeable hour, and were agreeably surprised to find him affable, having been led to expect that he was reserved and a most morose. Dressed in his grey coat, which looks the hero that he is; and his thin, compressed lips and calm glance, which meets yours unflinchingly, give evidence of that firmness and decision of character for which he is so famous. He has a large open forehead, from which the hair is well thrown back; a shapely nose, straight and rather long; colorless cheeks with a very small allowance of whiskers; a cleanly shaven upper lip and chin, and a pair of fine greyish blue eyes, rather sunken, with overhanging brows, which intensify the keenness of his gaze, but without imparting any fierceness to it. Such are the general characteristics of the face which we have only to add that a smile seems always lurking about his mouth when he speaks, and that though his voice partakes slightly of that harshness which Europeans unjustly attribute to all Americans, it has much unmistakable cordiality in his manner; and when he talked most affectionately of England and of his brief but enjoyable sojourn there. The religious element seems strongly developed in him, and from his conversation is perfectly free from all Pharisaical cant, it is evident that he is a person who never loses sight of the fact that there is an Omnipresent Deity ever presiding over the minutest occurrences of life as well as over the most important. Altogether one of his soldiers said to me in talking of him, "he is a glorious fellow," and after I left him, I felt that I had at last solved the mystery of "Stonewall Jackson," and discovered why it was that it had accomplished such almost miraculous feats. With such a leader men would go anywhere and face any amount of difficulties; and, for myself, I believe that, inspired by the presence of such a man, I should be perfectly insensible to fatigue, and reckon upon success as a moral certainty.

While Gen Lee is regarded in the light of a noble Jove, a man to be reverenced, Jackson is loved and adored with all that childlike and trustful affection which the ancients are said to have lavished upon the particular deity presiding over their destinies. The feeling of the soldiers for Gen. Lee resembles which Wellington's troops entertained for him, namely, a fixed and unshaken faith in all his dispositions, a calm confidence of victory when serving under him. But Jackson, like Napoleon, is idolized with that intense fervor which, consisting of an ingled personal attachment and devoted loyalty, causes them to [illegible] death for his sake and bless him when dying.

For Congress.—Captain Wm. J. Houston requests us to say, in reply to the numerous applications both in and out of the army, received by him to become a candidate to represent the people of the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the Confederate States, that if selected for that responsible position by the people, he will endeavor to discharge the duties with fidelity, and with the view to promote the independence, success and prosperity of the Confederate States. He avails himself of this means of communication, because the rapid movement of our armies and consequent interrupted mail facilities render it difficult for him to answer his friends in a different manner.

May 20-1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chief Enrolling Office.
8th Congressional District,
Salisbury, N. C., May 11, 1863.

To all the officers of the several regiments of North Carolina Militia in the 8th Congressional District:

In obedience to special orders, No. [illegible] hereto appended, to which your particular attention is called, I hereby request you to send to camp immediately all hands who are within the ages of eighteen and forty-five employed within the bounds of your regiment in getting cross-ties and cord-wood for the various railroads. You will collect, enroll and send to camp all conscripts not already engaged, in the bounds of your regiments, whether they originally belonged to it or not. Track hands, who are engaged in their proper and peculiar business, but getting cross-ties and cord-wood, will be sent to camp. You will promptly report to me the names of all conscripts sent to camp under this order.

Any delay or negligence in the execution of this request will be promptly reported to Gen. D. G. Fowle, Adj't. General of the N. C. Militia.

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[extract.]
Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C.,
May 8th, 1863.

Special Orders, }
No. 426.

X. The hands employed on the various Rail Roads cutting wood and cross-ties, who are within the ages of 18 and 45, will be sent to Camp immediately by the Enrolling Officers of the Districts in which they are, as the Bureau of Conscription has decided they do not come under the classes referred to in paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 2, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, hence can not be detailed.

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By order of Col. P. Mallett,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. C. Pierce, Adjutant,
Lieut. J. R. McLean,
Enrolling Officer, &c.
May 20-1w Salisbury, N. C.

Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, Raleigh Standard copy.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

I HAVE ON HAND 20 OR 30,000 POUNDS OF FINE LEAF TOBACCO. I invite the attention of manufacturers to this notice. Call on or address

P. R. MERRYMAN,
May 20-1w* Henderson, N. C.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

I HAVE 35 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE in large, fine, well made casks, averaging 44 gallons each on hand for sale. It can be delivered at Boon Hill, on the North Carolina Railroad.

D. C. CARRINGTON,
May 20-1w4w Goldsboro', N. C.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

THE EXIGENCIES OF THE SERVICE REQUIRE a number of ARTILLERY HORSES. I earnestly request that any one having GOOD HARNESS HORSES will call on my Agent, Mr. Wm. P. Andrew, who is authorized to pay the most liberal prices.

W. W. PIERCE,
May 13 5t Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. of N. C.